

REMARKS

Claims 1-63 are pending in the present application. By this Response, claim 61 is amended to recite displaying an identification of the plurality of files in a graphical user interface simultaneously in an order in which the plurality of files are to be copied to the destination. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

The Office Action rejects claims 1-63 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fisher et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,969,705) in view of Ku et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,421,072). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As to independent claims 1, 21 and 41, the Office Action states:

Regarding claims 1, 21 and 41, Fisher discloses a method of copying computer files to a destination location, comprising: receiving a copy instruction, the copy instruction identifying a plurality of computer files to be copied and the destination location (see col. 4, lines 9-65); and copying the plurality of computer files to the destination location in the order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied (see col. 5, lines 35-67); however, Fisher fails to explicitly teach displaying attributes of the plurality of computer files simultaneously, in an order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied.

Ku teaches and copying the plurality of computer files to the destination location in the order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied (see col. 5, lines 1-67). It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to provide and copying the plurality of computer files to the destination location in the order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied as taught by Ku to the system for controlling the user interface event display of displaying tree structure among multiple windows in order to enhance a user friendly while copy/delete file interactively on screen.

Claim 1, which is representative of claims 21 and 41 with regard to similarly recited subject matter, reads as follows:

1. A method of copying computer files to a destination location, comprising:

receiving a copy instruction, the copy instruction identifying a plurality of computer files to be copied and the destination location;
displaying attributes of the plurality of computer files simultaneously, in an order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied; and
copying the plurality of computer files to the destination location in the order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied.

Neither Fisher nor Ku teach or suggest displaying attributes of the plurality of computer files simultaneously, in an order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied. Fisher discloses a graphical user interface similar to that described in the background of the invention section of the present application. That is, as shown in Figures 3 and 4, the graphical user interface includes a window in which a file name of a current file that is being copied is displayed along with a progress bar, and a “stop” virtual button. Fisher does not teach or suggest displaying attributes of a plurality of computer files simultaneously, in an order in which the plurality of files are to be copied, as recited in independent claims 1, 21 and 41. Furthermore, the Office Action admits that Fisher does not teach this feature.

Ku, despite the allegations made by the Office Action, does not teach or suggest this feature either. Ku is directed to a system for displaying a complex tree structure among multiple windows. With the system of Ku, a graphical element may be dragged from a first window and dropped. A second window is then opened with the subtree corresponding to the graphical element being displayed in the second window. The subtree in the second window may later be merged back into the first window. In this way, a user may work with a subtree in a second window while still being able to see the larger tree in the first window.

Ku has nothing to do with copying of files, let alone displaying attributes of a plurality of computer files simultaneously in an order in which the files are to be copied. The Office Action alleges that Ku teaches displaying of attributes of a plurality of computer files simultaneously in an order in which the files are to be copied at column 5, lines 1-67. However, this section of Ku merely teaches the mechanism described above used to generate the display shown in Figure 5. The system of Ku is not used to copy files. Rather, Ku is merely directed to displaying a tree in multiple windows since

windows can only display a limited amount of information (see Summary of the Invention in Ku).

Since Ku does not actually have anything to do with a copy procedure and is merely directed to displaying a tree in multiple windows, Ku cannot be found to teach or suggest displaying attributes of the plurality of computer files simultaneously, in an order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied, despite the allegations made by the Office Action otherwise. Moreover, there is no teaching or suggestion in Ku to provide such a feature.

Furthermore, there is no teaching or suggestion in Fisher to modify the teachings therein to include this feature. In fact, Fisher teaches away from such a feature in that Fisher teaches the prior art referenced in Applicant's Background of the Invention as a preferred manner for implementing the system of Fisher. There is no teaching or suggestion that there is anything deficient in the graphical user interface of Fisher that may be solved by incorporating a feature such as that recited in claim 1.

Thus, since neither Fisher nor Ku teaches or suggests displaying attributes of the plurality of computer files simultaneously, in an order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied, any alleged combination of Fisher and Ku would not result in this feature being present. Thus, the alleged combination, even if it were possible and suggested, would not result in the invention recited in claim 1. To the contrary, it is not at all clear how one could combine a system having an event handler for handling events of a first process operative in a computer system controlling a user interface on a computer system display under control of a second process operative in the computer system (Fisher) with a mechanism for displaying large trees in multiple windows (Ku).

Similar distinctions over Fisher and Ku apply to the features recited in independent claim 61. Specifically, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest displaying an identification of the plurality of files in a graphical user interface simultaneously in an order in which the plurality of files are to be copied to the destination.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest the features of independent claims 1, 21, 41 and 61. At least by virtue of their dependency on claims 1, 21, 41 and 61,

respectively, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest the features recited in dependent claims 2-20, 22-40 and 42-60 and 62-63. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-63 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

In addition to the above, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest the many of the specific features recited in claims 2-20, 22-40 and 42-60 and 62-63. For example, claims 4, 24 and 44 recite displaying an estimated time of completion of copying the currently copying computer file. The Office Action alleges that this feature is taught by Fisher in Figure 3. However, there is no display of an estimated time of completion in Figure 3. All that is shown in the graphical user interface is an identification of a file that is being copied, the number of items left to be copied, a status bar indicating how much of the copy process has been completed, and a stop button. There is no display of an estimated time of completion despite the Office Action's allegations to the contrary.

Regarding claims 6, 26 and 46, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest identifying a copy rate or displaying an estimated time of completion based on the copy rate, a data size of the currently copying computer file and an amount of data that has already been copied to the destination location. The Office Action alleges that these features are taught by Fisher at column 9, lines 5-45 and Figures 2-4. However, these sections of Fisher merely describe determining a current progress value and a maximum progress value and using these values to fill in a progress bar (see column 9, lines 5-11). There is nothing in these sections, or any other sections, of Fisher that teach or suggest identifying a copy rate. Moreover, there is nothing in Fisher that teaches or suggests displaying an estimated time of completion based on the copy rate.

With regard to claims 8, 28 and 48, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest displaying an estimated time of completion of copying the plurality of computer files to the destination location. As noted above, Fisher does not teach anything having to do with displaying an estimated time of completion, despite the allegations made by the Office Action.

Regarding claims 10, 30 and 50, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest identifying a copy rate or displaying an estimated time of

completion based on the copy rate. As discussed previously, Fisher does not teach these features despite the allegations made by the Office Action to the contrary.

With regard to claims 11, 31 and 51, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest rearranging, during copying of the plurality of computer files, the order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied. The Office Action alleges that the features of these claims are discussed in the rejection of claims 1-6, however none of claims 1-6 contain this feature and the Office Action has not addressed this feature. Thus, the Office Action has not established a prima facie case of obviousness with regard to the features of claims 11, 31 and 51.

Regarding claims 12, 32 and 52, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest selecting a computer file from the plurality of computer files, using the display of the plurality of computer files, and changing its position in the order in which the plurality of computer files are to be copied. The Office Action again alleges that these features are discussed in the rejection of claims 1-6, however none of claims 1-6 contain these features and the Office Action has not addressed these features. Thus, the Office Action has not established a prima facie case of obviousness with regard to the features of claims 12, 32 and 52.

With regard to claims 13, 33 and 53, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest reordering the plurality of computer files based on one or more of the attributes of the plurality of computer files in accordance with a reorder criteria. Again, the Office Action alleges that these features are discussed in the rejection of claims 1-6, however none of claims 1-6 contain these features and the Office Action has not addressed these features. Thus, the Office Action has not established a prima facie case of obviousness with regard to the features of claims 13, 33 and 53.

Regarding claims 15, 35 and 55, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest the reorder criteria includes at least one of alphabetical order, reverse alphabetical order, smallest to largest file data size, largest to smallest file data size, oldest to most recent file creation date, and most recent to oldest file creation date. The Office Action alleges that this feature is taught by Fisher at column 12, lines 10-29. However, this section of Fisher does not even mention reorder criteria, let alone any one of the particular reorder criteria recited in claims 15, 35 and 55. All this section

discusses is a EventHandled message and an EventNotHandled message. These have nothing to do with reorder criteria.

Regarding claims 17, 37 and 57, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest receiving a skip command or changing a display of an attribute of a computer file from the plurality of computer files to indicate that the computer file is to be skipped during copying of the plurality of computer files. The Office Action alleges that this feature is taught by Fisher at column 7, lines 35-67. However, this section of Fisher merely discusses the elements of a standard copy window as depicted in Figure 4 and the NewCopyWindow event. There is not even the slightest mention of a skip command or the changing of an attribute of a computer file to indicate that the computer file is to be skipped.

Regarding claims 18, 38 and 58, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest receiving a delete command or changing a display of an attribute of a computer file from the plurality of computer files to indicate that the computer file is to be deleted after copying of the plurality of computer files. The Office Action alleges that these features are taught by Fisher at column 11, lines 16-67. However, this section of Fisher does not even mention a delete command, let alone changing a display of an attribute of a computer file to indicate that the computer file is to be deleted. The cited section of Fisher does not even include the word “delete.”

Regarding claims 19, 39 and 59, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest deleting computer files that have been indicated as being computer files to be deleted, after copying of the plurality of computer files, from the destination location. The Office Action does not even address these features but rather mistakenly addresses the features of claims 20, 40 and 60, i.e. not copying files that are indicated as files to be skipped. However, assuming that the rejection of claims 19, 39 and 59 merely copied the wrong claim language from the claims, the Office Action alleges that Ku teaches the features of claims 19, 39 and 59 in Figures 2-5. However there is nothing in Figures 2-5 that even remotely hints at deleting files, let alone doing so after copying of the plurality of computer files. All that Figures 2-5 illustrate is the process of displaying a large tree in multiple windows.

With regard to claims 20, 40 and 60, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest not copying computer files that have been indicated as being computer files that are to be skipped during copying of the plurality of computer files. The Office Action alleges that this feature is taught in Fisher in Figures 5A-5C. There is nothing in the flowcharts of Figures 5A-5C of Fisher that even mentions skipping files during copying of a plurality of files, let alone not copying such files. Figures 5A-5C are irrelevant to the features of claims 20, 40 and 60.

With regard to claim 62, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest “responsive to receiving a second request to remove a file from the plurality of files, copying the file is canceled and altering the graphical user interface to indicate cancellation of the copying of the file.” The Office Action alleges that this feature is addressed in the above discussed rejections, however, there is no discussion in the Office Action regarding canceled a copying of a file and altering a graphical user interface to indicate cancellation of the copying of the file. Thus, the Office Action has not established a prima facie case of obviousness with regard to claim 62.

Regarding claim 63, neither Fisher nor Ku, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest that copying of the plurality of files removes the plurality of files from a source of the plurality of files. The Office Action again alleges that this feature is discussed in the above rejections. However, there is no discussion of a copying of files causing the removal of the files from a source. The Office Action has not established a prima facie case of obviousness with regard to claim 63.

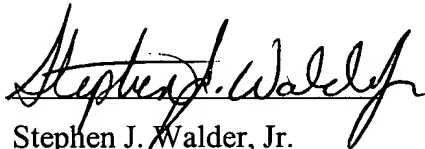
In summary, the Office Action appears to make reference to seemingly arbitrary portions of the references and alleges that the features of the dependent claims are taught therein. However, as noted above, the references in actuality do not teach or suggest the features of the dependent claims. In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent claims 2-20, 22-40, 42-60 and 62-63 are allowable over the cited prior art based on the specific features recited in these claims in addition to being dependent on claims 1, 21, 41 and 61, respectively. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-63 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) has been overcome.

II. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over Fisher and Ku and is now in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the Examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

DATE: November 15, 2002



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APPENDIX OF CLAIM AMENDMENTS

Please amend claim 61 as follows:

61. A method, in a data processing system, for copying a plurality of files, the method comprising:

response to receiving a request to copy the plurality of files to a destination location, displaying an identification of the plurality of files in a graphical user interface simultaneously in an order in which the plurality of files are to be copied to the destination;

copying the plurality of files to the destination in the order; and

altering the identification of the plurality of files to indicate a progress in copying individual files within the plurality of files to the destination.